

MANY FOLKS HERE FOR MUTUALS DOINGS

SPLendid Program and Much Rivalry Shown.

Prizes Awarded by Committees and Judges Pretty Well Scattered About Over the State—Best of Feeding Prevailed During and After the Contests Friday and Saturday.

Winners in the Carbon shale Mutual Improvement associations contest, held in the tabernacle at Price last Friday and Saturday, have been announced by the committees and judges. There was a very large attendance from all the wards of the stake with much pleasant rivalry exhibited on all sides. The award for public speaking went to G. Major Stoen, Castle Gate ward; reading, Mrs. J. G. Guller, Price; retail store, Miss Eva Faustet, Price; ladies' quartet, Madames A. Burgeson and Lillie Dryner and Misses Laura Wootton and Mary Parry, Price; mixed quartet, Mrs. A. Burgeson, Lillie Dryner, L. A. Lauber and J. T. Johnson, Price; male quartet, Albert Hopkinson, Tall Evans, John Parry and J. W. Littlejohn, Sunnyside; vocal duet, Mrs. Lillie Dryner and Miss Irene Moss, Price; soprano solo, Mrs. Florence Stone, Winter Quarters; bass solo, J. C. Perry, Sunnyside; tenor solo, L. A. Lauber, Price; piano duet, Miss Laura Wootton and Miss Verda Gould, Price; contralto solo, Mrs. Taylor, Sunnyside.

In field sports, the Boy Scout baseball game was won by Price over Castle Gate. The Mutual game between Price and Wellington went to the latter.

Hundred Yard Dash—H. N. Cooper, Stoen; second place, Foster Shrimmins, Wellington.

Fifty Yard Dash—First place, Ernest Branch, Wellington; second, H. N. Cooper, Stoen; third, Foster Shrimmins, Wellington.

Broad Jump—H. N. Cooper, Stoen, first place; Fred Cooper, Stoen, second place; Foster Shrimmins, Wellington, third.

Junior Hundred Yard Dash—Oscar Anderson, Wellington; second, Bodie McMillan, Price.

Junior Fifty Yard Dash—Oscar Anderson, Wellington; first, Nelson Shawans, Castle Gate; second.

High Jump—Fred Cooper of Stoen, five feet six inches; second, Foster Shrimmins, Wellington.

Pole Vault—Fred Cooper of Stoen and Ernest Branch of Wellington tied for first; H. N. Cooper, Stoen, second.

The girls baseball game was awarded Price by default as was the relay race to Wellington.

FIGHTING THE REMOVAL

Petitions Going In to Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

Petitions signed by citizens and business men of Price and other towns and camps of this section of the state are this week being forwarded to Director General of Railroads McAdoo at Washington, D. C., protesting the Denver and Rio Grande's removal of its terminal from Helper to Boulder Summit. Just what if anything will come of the protest remains to be seen.

Division Superintendent Races with headquarters at Helper has told folks the change, when completed, will take from that town perhaps two hundred people—hundred employees and their families. It will also wipe out almost completely the company's payroll there, at this time around twenty-five thousand dollars each and every month.

Western crews out of Helper would come no further this way than the summit, while those now running between Helper and Green River would go on through to the top of the mountain. Shopmen, machinists and others would have to move to the new terminal, along with the Sunnyside, Kennewick, Spring Canyon branch and other employees. The change would also affect the maintenance of the Young Men's Christian association.

In the meantime, there are two steamshovels and about a hundred laborers at work for Utah Construction company at Boulder Summit, getting things in readiness for the road's proposed improvements there. Superintendent Railey expects to have something additional to give out this week. The change is expected to knock a good-sized hole in Carbon county's tax roll, too.

PRICE ACADEMY IS SOLD

Grounds and Improvements Pass to School District Ownership.

Last Friday a deal was closed whereby the Price academy grounds, buildings and furnishings pass to the ownership of Carbon school district. The consideration is given as fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. The deal was closed when Rev. John J. Laue, superintendent of Methodist missions in Utah, came down from Zion and took the matter up with Prof. Orson Ryan, who had been authorized as county superintendent of schools, to act for the district. The property will be used by the district as dormitories for the boys and girls of the high school.

It is believed to be the intention of the mission to pay off the debt of the Methodist church, which amounts to about twelve thousand dollars and to use the difference towards the construction of a new church at Price. The mortgage on the church property is held by Moynier Bros. If they are not too anxious for their money, the

debt may stand and all of the selling price of the academy put into the improvement of the church property.

This latter matter will be taken up by the trustees of the church and the academy. As yet they know but little of the sale, the master having, it seems, been conducted almost solely by Rev. John J. Laue. This deal, of course, means that Price academy is soon to be a thing of the past.

TAYLOR HAS NO FEARS

However, the Oil Bill From the Committee Is Unsatisfactory.

A. V. Taylor, secretary of the oil section, Utah Chapter of the American Mining congress, states that there has been considerable comment and some anxiety on the part of the holders of oil shale locations relative to the statement in the letter of Congressman Mayo, excerpts from which were published in The Sun last week, that a section has been inserted in the oil leasing bill, just out of the committee and now before the house, providing that locations made on oil shales prior to January 1, 1918, shall be valid. In other words, that no such locations made after January 1, 1918, shall be valid.

Taylor says that the oil section has been quite active through the representatives of the American Mining congress in Washington, D. C., endeavoring to secure legislation regarding oil shales and oil lands generally that would not interfere with the development of these industries. The ultrconservationists in the house have been quite active and determined and it has been difficult to get them to look at the matter in a fair spirit. The bill as it comes from the committee is not entirely satisfactory to either side.

Regarding the matter of the retroactive provision in the bill, Taylor has said that he had not seen the text of the paragraph in question, but expressed the belief that it is extremely doubtful that such a provision can affect locations properly made on lands open for location and in which all the laws and regulations have been complied with existing at the time of the location. It has been repeatedly held that a locator under a proper location has the exclusive right to the land as against all other persons, including the United States.

In other words, when all provisions of the law have been complied with in the location the land then becomes segregated from the public domain and is private property.

PLANNED TO DEVELOP NINE MILE AND ARGYLE SHALES

Locators of some seven thousand acres of oil shale lands in Nine Mile Canyon, Duchesne and Carbon counties, met last Friday at Price for consideration of ways and means for developing their holdings. There are station men interested in what they consider the choicest oil shale lands in the state.

Tests have shown an oil content of seventy-five gallons to the ton of shale of this shale, and it occurs in veins of from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five feet thick. There is a good wagon road to practically all of the property, and the shale can be stripmined, which will make the cost of handling very light.

There are many fine sites for ore works to distill the oil, and efforts to build a plant will probably be made. The meeting decided to turn over to J. C. Graham of Price the question of the development of the property with full authority to represent the owners.

GOING INTO THE VIRGIN OIL FIELDS OF SOUTHWEST UTAH

That Southwestern Utah is destined to make its showing in oil production is the opinion of men who have recently been investigating the Virgin field, and the surrounding country. Monday last H. A. O'Neill, a California oil operator who has spent about a year looking over the Wyoming fields, returned to Zion from the Dixie country. It is understood that he was so favorably impressed that he took over several lease holdings in and about the Virgin field, where the Utah Dixie company is now clearing out or pumping from three wells bored years ago. O'Neill and A. L. Spencer, the latter from Rochester, Minn., recently investigated the Emery county fields and stated before leaving Price a couple of weeks ago that they would be back to this section with a geologist for further investigation of properties that they have taken a liking to.

ROAD TO HAPPINESS.

Be amiable, cheerful and goodnatured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult. If not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion—Advt.

"Much of too many fowls to market increase as the restriction against selling laying hens is removed may result in food losses," says the United States department of agriculture. Think twice before selling a hen that is still laying. Game fowl is becoming more plentiful and the demand for eggs continues. Universal marketing of fowls may react on prices, as well as cause spoilage of dressed poultry."

THIS PREACHER MADE OF THE STUFF THAT COUNTS

CASPER, Wyo., May 5.—Rev. H. H. W. Hull, who preached his farewell sermon at St. Mark's Episcopal church today, desires to do battle for the Lord against the Kaiser, but he wants to do it with a rifle and bayonet, not merely with prayer. He has enlisted in the army as a private. He declined a commission as chaplain because he desired to fight, not merely spiritually but physically as well.

SOLUTION MAY BE THE COUNTRY'S FARMS

SHEEP INDUSTRY MUST ADJUST ITSELF HEREAFTER.

Dry Farming and Settlement and Cultivation of Western Areas Bring About Changed Situation For Woolgrower and the Cattlemen As Well, But the Former More Especially.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The sheep industry in the United States must adjust itself to the changed economic conditions of this day or continue the decline which has been its portion in years past. Such is the conclusion reached in a report issued today on the sheep and wool industry by the committee on statistics and standards of the chamber of commerce in the United States. The principal remedies suggested in the report to arrest the recent steady decline in our production of sheep are, first, the use of sheep grazing of the agriculturally worthless and cheap cut-over timber lands of the North, Northwest and South; second, the more general and systematic raising of sheep on farms, where sheepraising has been hitherto neglected, largely because of frontier occupation; and, third, continued use of the great ranges of the West in their full capacity. It can be done. It is a question of education.

The cause of the decline in the number of sheep on Western ranges is the growth of dry farming and the consequent reduction in grazing range. The industry has come to depend on that range, and it has not yet adjusted itself to the idea that it will now have to seek part of its range elsewhere, on cut-over timber land and on farms all over the country. In 1899 we had in the United States eighty sheep per capita. In 1917 the figure dropped to forty-six per capita. Again, mutation is 21.8 per cent of the meat food of Great Britain. It is 3.78 per cent here. The reason, presumably, is that Great Britain, with no great ranges to depend on, has solved the problem of raising sheep cheaply and abundantly on the farm. We would use mutation extensively under the same conditions.

The figures, with regard to wool production, are equally striking. In 1899 we produced 1.23 pounds of wool per capita. In 1917 only 0.72 pounds per capita. We now import 50 per cent of our wool consumption. We ought to produce that at home, and we can if we will. Sheep increase rapidly—from 50 to 100 per cent annually, as compared with the number of ewes. It is therefore natural to ask why can't we get the necessary increase at once by conserving the lambs instead of sending them to market? There are two reasons. One is that Western ranges already have all the sheep they can feed without deterioration of the range. The other is that many sheep ranchers depend for their income as much on selling lambs as selling wool. The industry is largely on that economic basis.

It comes, therefore, largely, down to a question of using for sheepraising our cut-over timber land and our farms. That sheep can be raised abundantly and profitably on farms is evident from the experience in England. Sheep killing dogs have been one obstacle to this, but the dog problem is definitely soluble. Dogs killed about a hundred thousand sheep in states west of the Mississippi in 1917. There is every reason, in the opinion of the committee, why for the sake of our economic welfare and independence we should act on the fact that we can raise enough sheep if we will, and reap advantage and profit in so doing.

WORLD'S GREATEST LOAN IS FLOATED BY UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—An analysis of liberty loan reports today shows that probably 17,000,000 persons bought bonds in the campaign which closed last midnight—7,000,000 more than in the second loan, and 12,000,000 more than in the first. Latest tabulations showed \$2,316,425,250 reported subscriptions, but the treasury now believes the actual total, which may run to \$4,000,000,000, will not be definitely known until May 14th. "Whatever the money total," said a treasury department statement to-night, "the loan just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. The marvelous distribution of the third liberty loan indicates that one out of every six persons in the United States may have purchased in this loan."

The third liberty loan breaks the records of all nations for number of subscribers, with an estimated total of between twelve and fifteen million bond buyers, but total subscriptions are less than Great Britain's largest war loan, and even of the American second liberty loan. Figures on leading loans of the principal belligerents given out today by the treasury follow:

British victory loan, early in 1917, 5 per cent—Subscriptions, \$8,096,251,228.

United States second liberty loan, 4 per cent—Subscriptions, \$4,618,000,000.

Eighth German war loan, 1½ per cent and 5 per cent—Subscriptions, \$2,600,000,000.

French war loan of 1915, 5 per cent—Subscriptions, \$2,201,844,469.

Austrian seventh war loan, 3 per cent—Subscriptions, \$1,150,000,000.

Italian fourth loan, 5 per cent—Subscriptions, \$1,000,000,000.

Hungary, seventh war loan, 5 per cent—Subscriptions, \$600,000,000.

Canadian victory loan, November, 1917, 3½ per cent—Subscriptions, \$128,000,000.

Very wide ribbon belts are worn with sash ends, long or short.

Both Ends Against The Middle (The Packer)

The consumer wants to pay a low price for meat.

The farmer wants to get a high price for cattle.

The packer stands between these conflicting demands, and finds it impossible to completely satisfy both.

The packer has no control over the prices of live stock or meat, and the most that can be expected of him is that he keep the difference between the two as low as possible. He does this successfully by converting animals into meat and distributing the meat at a minimum of expense, and at a profit too small to be noticeable in the farmer's returns for live stock or in the meat bill of the consumer.

Swift & Company's 1917 transactions in cattle were as follows:

	Average Per Head
Sold meat to Retailer for	\$68.97
Sold By-products for	24.09
Total Receipts	\$93.06
Paid to Cattle Raiser	84.45
Balance (not paid to Cattle Raiser)	\$ 8.61
Paid for labor and expenses at Packing House, Freight on Meat, and Cost of operating Branch distributing houses	7.32
Remaining in Packers' hands as returns on investment	\$ 1.29

The net profit was \$1.29 per head, or about one-fourth of a cent per pound of beef.

By what other method can the difference between cattle prices and beef prices be made smaller, and how can the conflicting demands of producer and consumer be better satisfied?



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